

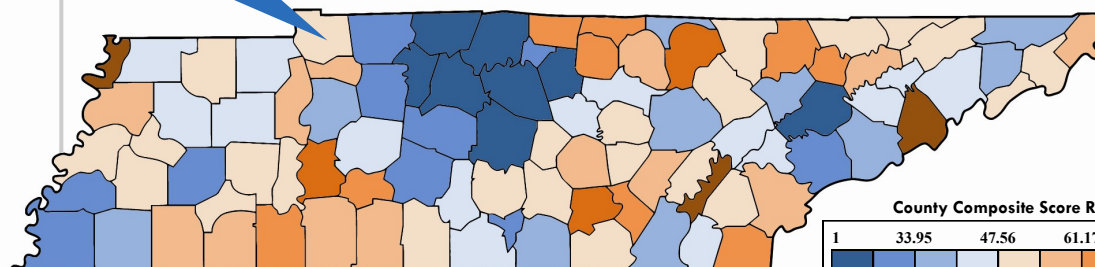
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: STEWART COUNTY

2012

INSIDE

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 13,324

Pop. Density: 29/square mile

Seat of Government: Dover

Largest City: Dover

Down
from
35th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Chester	52	Employment and Earnings Composite	70.00	88 ▼
Hawkins	53	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$28,005	43 ▼
Henderson	53	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	65.55%	89 ▼
Rhea	55	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	59.9%	78 ▼
Unicoi	56	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	14.8%	94 ▼
Claiborne	57	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.4%	46 ▼
Van Buren	58	Economic Autonomy Composite	34	21 ▲
Bedford	59	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total‡	20.4%	‡ □
Carter	60	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.7%	63 ▼
Stewart	61	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	78.5%	47 ▼
Cannon	62	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.00%	1 ▲
Coffee	63	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.1%	16 ▲
Crockett	64	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.4%	54 ▼
Haywood	65	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	39.5%	21 ▼
Marion	66	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	20	36 ▲
Decatur	67	County Overview: Stewart County women have struggled in most indicators since the year 2000 and have fallen in overall rankings as a result. Perhaps most notably, wages have grown at relatively low levels, unemployment has ballooned, and academic achievement has dragged—the rate at which women hold four year degrees has actually decreased in Stewart. In workforce measures, local women are more likely to have a job and are more likely to hold managerial positions than they were in 2000, but fall behind statewide trends in both. Additionally, poverty rates have grown to include one in five women, and two in five single mothers.		
Wayne	68			
Monroe	69			
Benton	70			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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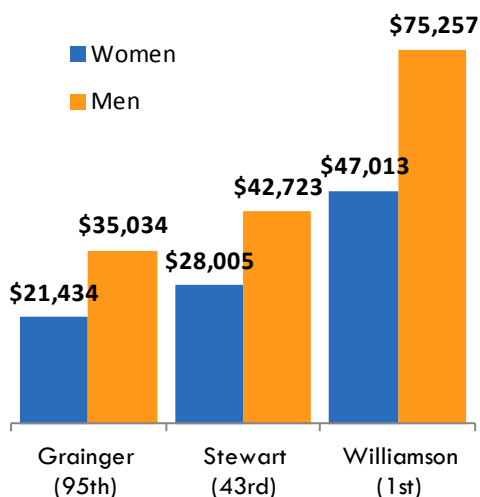
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Stewart County

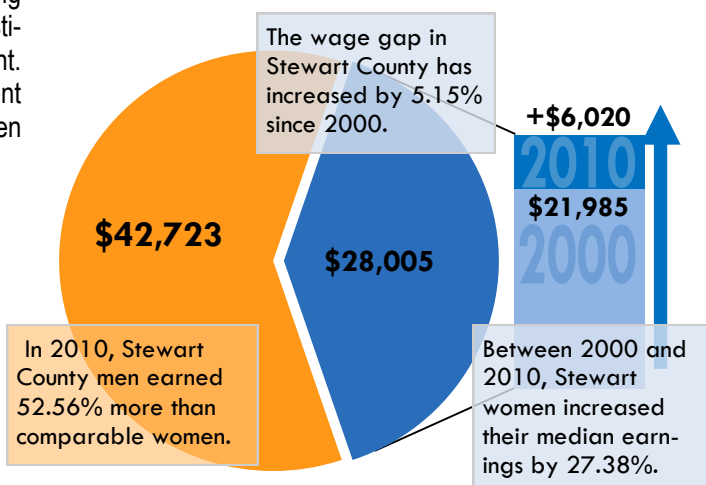
▼ Earnings

Stewart County women have made somewhat mild gains in median income since 2000, dropping in rank from 25th to 43rd and outpacing inflation estimates during that period by less than one percent. Their rate fell behind local male gains by ten percent between 2000 and 2010, and Stewart County men now rank 14th in the state among their peers.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



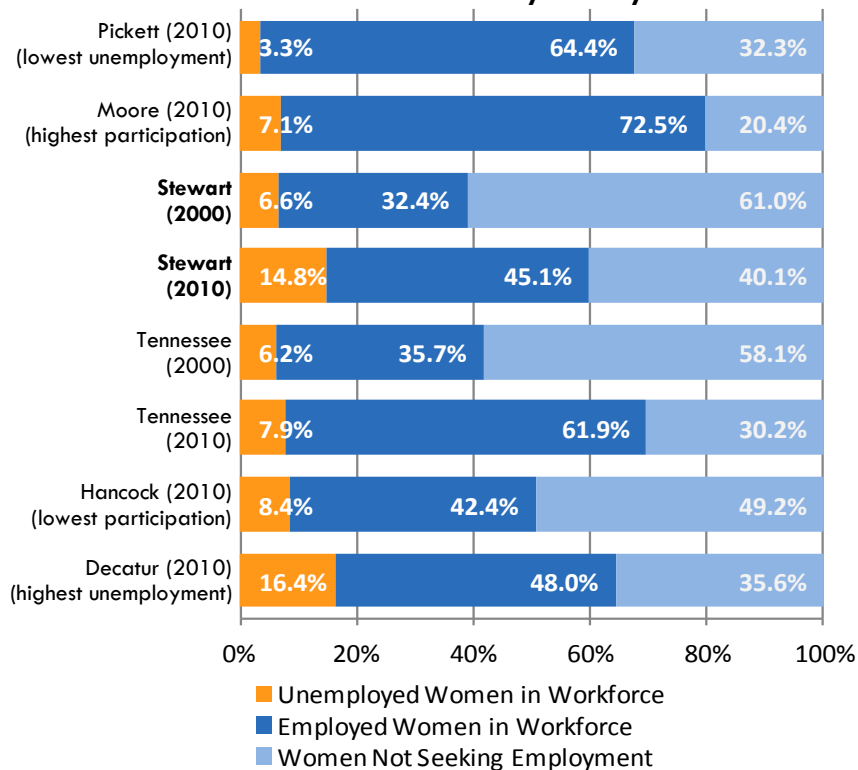
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Resulting from the relative weakness in female gains, the wage gap in Stewart County was 5.15 percent larger in 2010 than in 2000. This means that women now earn only 65.55 percent of what local men earn annually—an enormous shortfall of \$14,718—and have fallen in rankings for this indicator, from 57th to 89th. Women in Stewart now trail statewide rates in both median income and wage disparity.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Stewart County participated in the workforce at a rather low rate of 59.9 percent in 2010 (ranked 78th). Growth in this category has also been slower in Stewart than in many counties, which led to a dip from 74th place in 2000.

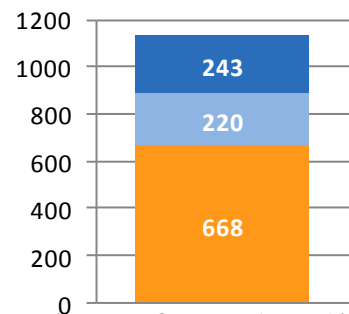
Overall, women lag behind Stewart County men in this category by 16 percent, but women with children under the age of six compare closer to men, at a rate of 74.1 percent.

Despite joining the workforce at a slow pace, jobs have become increasingly scarce for women in Stewart County. As of 2010, 14.8 percent were searching for work—up from 6.6 percent in 2000—and the county fell from 56th to 94th in this indicator.

Men were 4.6 percent less likely to be jobless in 2010, but estimates show that women with children were even more likely to be searching, at a daunting rate of 21.6 percent.

The Status of Women in: Stewart County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Businesses Owners (2007)‡

Stewart County women have experienced a mild growth in managerial presence since 2000. In 2010, 8 percent more managers were female, but Stewart fell four ranks in this indicator, to 46th. However, Stewart women trailed the statewide rate by just 0.6 percent in this category.

Small sample sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Stewart County. As a result, it has been given a neutral score in this indicator to minimize bias in the overall rankings. Projections do indicate, however, that Stewart women may have seen a rise in ownership since 2000.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Stewart County increased from 27.4% to 35.4% between 2000 and 2010.

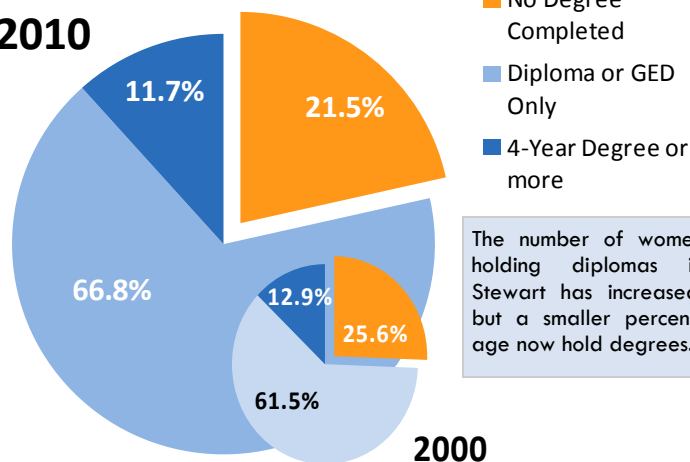
Business Ownership‡

The percentage of women business owners is projected to have increased from 19.1% to 20.4% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas in Stewart has increased, but a smaller percentage now hold degrees.

Academic indicators have waivered for women in Stewart County, with mixed results in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has actually decreased by 1.2 percent and collapsed in this category's rankings, from 23rd to 63rd.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased in Stewart by 4.1 percent, but also fell in rankings, from 24th to 47th.

In a positive departure from academic attainment trends in the county, Stewart reported zero female dropouts during the 2011-12 school and improved from 77th in the state to share first place.

Living

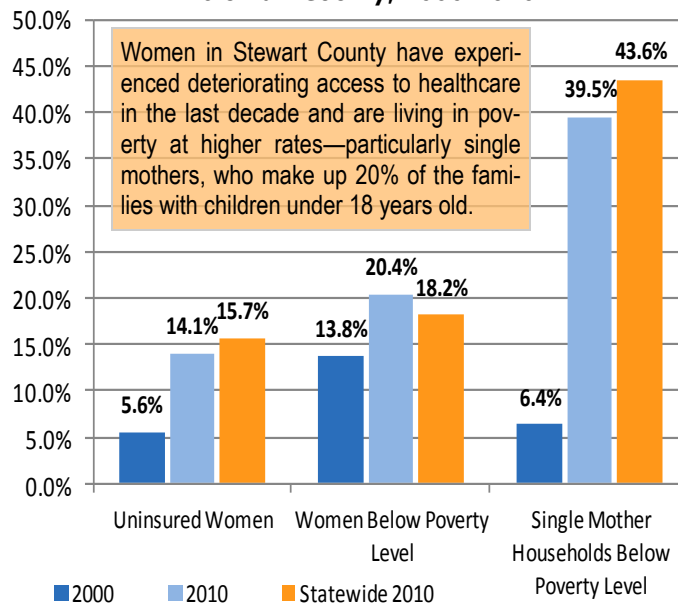
Women in Stewart County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, women in the county were nearly three times as likely to go without in 2010 as they were in 2000, but were 1.6 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than many counties experienced, causing Stewart to improve three ranks, to 16th.

Poverty has increased as well, and at a less favorable rate among state rankings. Overall, women were 6.6 percent more likely to live in poverty in 2010 than they were in 2000, and were 2.2 percent more likely than the average Tennessee woman in 2010. The county fell from 24th to 54th in this indicator's rankings as a result.

Single women were more dramatically affected by poverty trends throughout the state. Though mothers in Stewart are 4.1 percent less likely to live in poverty than the statewide rate suggests, they were still more than six times as likely to do so in 2010 as they were in 2000. Stewart fell from 56th to 63rd in this indicator.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Stewart County, 2000-2010



Women in Stewart County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 20% of the families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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